pital. There is pienty of room for men who are really sick, he said, but no room for men who take sickness in order to share in some of the good things that the petients in the hospitals are now getting. There are more men of this type here than one would imagins.

There were eleven deaths in the general hospital to-day and four in the detention hospital. The men who died in the general hospital were Sergt. Philip Bioux. Company A. Eighth Infantry, malaria: Private William Boyis. Battery F. Second Artillery. malaria: Timothy Donovan. Company F. Second Artillery. malaria: Pred Miller, Company A. Twenty-first Infantry, dysentery; Edward Hale, Company E. Eighth Infantry, dysentery; Walter Hickoy, Company F. Second Massachusetts, malaria: Joseph P. Gruninger. Company R. Ninth Infantry, overdose of morphile: Knute Blingstadt, regiment unknown, typhold fever: Frank Gano, Company G. Twelith Infantry, malaria; Charles Evans. Company F. Thirty-fourth Michigan, malaria. Gruninger was suffering from dysentery. Last night he had an attack

Michigan, malaria. Gruninger was sufferir from dysentery. Last night he had an atta-of cramps and took an overdose of morphin The nurses and doctors at the hospital deela that they do not know where he got the mo-

phine.

The men who died in the detention hospital were Privates John Ravanaugh, Company L. Seventy-first Regiment, of 317 East Thirty-eighth street; Peter Campbell, Company L. Second Massachusette; Edward Pflster, Company E. Seventy-first Regiment, who lived at 622 East Seventeenth street, and an unknown soldier who was brought to the hospital unconscious from a transport last night. The conditions in the detention hospital are very good to-day. Seventy-seven men were discharged this morning and to-night there are 377 patients there.

Bright's disease.

Two hundred recruits of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Infantry, under Col. Coates, arrived here to-day from Florida. C. W. Lawton of Auburn, N. I., the father of Lieut I. B. Lawton of the Ninth Infantry, came here to-day to see his son. Mr. Lawton is agitating the breaking up of the camp. He has telegraphed to the Governors of all of the States and to members of Congress about the matter. He wants the volunteer regiments sent home and the regulars to their barracks.

MANILA MERCHANTS AGAINST SPAIN.

They Ask Sulisbury's Aid Against Spanish

Supremacy in the Philippines.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUB.

from Manila says that the leading commercial

men have memorialized Lord Salisbury urg-

ing him to use his influence to prevent the

Spaniards from gaining supremacy in the

The despatch adds that the conduct of the

American troops has been admirable. The

town since their occupation of it has been won-

Gen. Greene has been ordered to proceed to

Washington immediately. He will start to-

morrow with Gen. Merritt aboard the trans-

MANUA, Aug. 29.-The chief offenders among

the mortal wounding of Corporal Anderson of

the same battery, and the wounding of Troop-

of the Fourth Cavalry, have been tried by

granted to them at the request of Gen. Ander

After the fight, which resulted from Hudson

firing his revolver in the streets of Cavité, which

on them and caused them to return the fire,

Gen. Merritt investigated the affair and then

returned their arms to the insurgents who had

they had fired inadvertently. His action is not

Only the city of Manila is patrolled by the

full or armed insurgents. A deputation from

the press is going to Gen Merritt to protest

KENTUCKY SOLDIER DROWNED.

Two Porto Ricans Tried to Save Him and

They, Too, Lost Their Lives.

Special Cable Deposick to Tun Sun.

drowned near Yauco on Saturday while at-

tempting to ford a stream, which had been

Two Porto Ricans who saw his danger went

EDICT BY CHINA'S EMPEROR.

Poncz, Porto Rico, Aug. 29,-B. V. Br.

done the firing, acting on the assumption the

pproved by the American troops.

against this condition of affairs.

swollen by the heavy rains.

led the natives to believe that he was firing

derfully free from disturbance.

Philippines.

port China.

LONDON, Aug. 30 -A despatch to the Times

The Sun.

## CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL. proposal, but prices were not maintained YELLOW FEVER IN CAMP?

IT WAS A SURPRISE TO ENGLAND. TTALY AND TURKEY.

Austria and France Supported It in Advance-Emperer William Knew of the Proposal, but Reserved Ells Opinion-London Is Suspictous and Thinks Bussin Would Chiefly Profit-Effect on Bourses. Insmel Cable Desputches to Taxa Sun.

London, Aug. 30.-The Duthy News this morning says that the Czur's proposal for a general disarmament was a complete surprise to Great Britain, Italy and Turkey, but Austria and France supported the proposal in advance.

Emperor William had been personally informed of the Caar's intention to issue the pro-

posal, but he reserved his opinion. The Daily Telegraph says that opinion in the eity regards the proposal with suspicion. It is ascribed to Russia's sconomic condition, and it is thought to be wildly impracticable to suggest that Great Britain give up her navy.

A leading city man said that it is well known that Russia requires large sums of money, in connection with her schemes in China, espeeasily for the railroad in Manchuria. She will find it difficult, perhaps impossible, to raise money in Berlin and Paris while the present uncertainty lasts.

Buests has to make great remittances to pay the interest on her external debt and would be unwilling at present to part with her large stock of gold, which serves as a guaran Therefore, M. Witte, the Bussian Finance

Minister, probably conceived the disconference in the hope that Russia would thereby be enabled to raise money to more fully effect her plans in China. What power, the city man asked, would enter a congress knowing beforehand that it would have to discuss its own fate and that its fate would be discussed by other powers?

The Standard insists that Great Britain will

dispassionately examine the proposals. It mes it has no doubt of the Crar's absolute sincerity, but it may be assumed that in his desire to confer a priceless boon on humanity he has hardly paused to consider the olitical aspect and consequences of his sction. Very likely his advisers have supplied

The moment that Russia has obtained a great deal that she wants and is not prepared the sake of the rest to resort to the actual arbitrament of force is not a bad one to propose a kind of diplomatic stay of execution The value of the Russian proposal would have

been increased if it had been promulgated be-fore the bitter dispute over China had cul-It is the evident determination of the British

Government, perhaps supported by significant suits in other quarters, that the process of eneroachment must now cease.

If the Government of the Czar will solemnly in the face of Europe give a distinct pledge that its additional warships will not be proceeded with Great Britain might consent to her own being abandoned. These steps can be taken without waiting for

the era of universal peace and general disarmament. The rulers of the great military States can accelerate the process by agreement among themselves. Let Russin begin.

Gen. Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, has sent a telegraphic message to the Czar.

"I received with profound thankfulness God your imperial, wise, beneficent and Christ-like proposal. I cannot re frain from assuring you of the admiration of multitudes of Salvationists in all parts of the world, whose prayers will ascend to Almighty God for your Majesty, and the triumph of those principles of peace and righteousness for which they are ever striving, and which are ving you to seek the true welfare of all nations. This great act of good must forever add honor to your Majesty's name, reign and country."

The Times says: "It is not impossible that suit of the Czar's precipitate action in a good cause, for it is evident that he did not take all in his counsels, will be to bring to a head the doubts that have been growing up lately in France, in regard to the practical adrantages of the Russian alliance.

This is additional reason for the confidence of shrewd speculators on the Stock Exchange that, though M. Muravieff's circular is likely to lead to disarmament, it makes de-

The Pull Mail Gazette, discussing the Cahr's peace proposal, says the Russian Emperor is determined that he will not wield his sceptre in vain. The circutar issued by the Cear, the paper says, is worthy of a sovereign who wields theoretically the greatest autocratic power, the Queen being the only other person of sufficient prestige to thus address the powers. Universal disarmament. says the Gazetle, is an idea too wast to contemplate suddenly as a practical and res ambition. History has rarely recorded anything more impressive, and only malice and evnicism would suggest insincerity on the part of the Czar. Russia has the power to keep

peace, so why doubt her sincerity. The circular is described by the Gautta as a thunderboit from a clear sky, but what chance the paper asks, has the idea to develop anyhing more than a pious aspiration for a beau tiful but unattainable ideal? Though England a for peace, France is suffering from a periodical attack of military uneasiness, and is guided aione by self-interest. It is not clear, either, that Germany is on the side of the angels, in spite of the fantastic report that the Czar cirsular forestailed a similar one which Emperor illiam had intended to issue from the Mount of Olives on the occasion of his visit to the Holy Land. Austria might fall into line, and Italy also, but, the paper asks, what about the

United States? Whatever the outcome, the Gazette concludes, the imperial author of the proposal has conferred lustre upon himself and his country.

The Globe says the Czar has achieved a political sensation that would have delighted Napoleon III. There is no reason to doubt the sinserity of the proposal so far as the Czar is concerned, but a conference to meet such a omentous proposal is unlikely, unless it should be preceded by confidential pourparlers. It is doubtful whether Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, believes in the possibility of the fulfilment of the project Anyway, this philanthropic sentiment will not change England's attitude in the East.

The St. James's Gazette says it would be unjust to attribute the Czar's move to Muscovite perfidy. It would be irrational to decline to meet Bussia or to doubt her sincerity.

Pants, Aug. 29.-The comments of this morn ing's newspapers upon the Czar's peace project are generally favorable to the idea, though some of them intimate that the scheme is a dream incapable of realization. The Figure expresses doubt that the ques-

tion of universal peace will ever be solved in a sense of equity to all the civilized world. Le Radical recalls the fact that the Bussian Emperor's proposal was made upon the anniersary of the interview between the Czar and esident Faure at Cronstadt.

Le Pelit Journal says that France will approve nanimously the Czar's generous initiative. four says that universal peace is a ream which will never be realized.

The Bourse was firmer on the disarmament

The Temps says: "Eternal justice received in 1871 a blow that has not ret been atomed for. So long as the soundal of this violation of right is not effaced the descendants of the men of 1789, faithful heirs of that revolution which found once more the title deeds of the human race, should not subscribe to the application of the principles invoked by M. Muravieff, save after having insured with the very existence of France reparation for the past and a righteons adjustment for the future." Other French papers cite Aleace-Lorraine as

BEREIN, Aug. 29.-The Cologne Gasette, in an article commenting upon the Czar's universal peace proposal, says it would now be rush to definitely answer the question whether the purpose of the Russian Emperor's proposal is attainable. Neither the Triple Alliance nor France, the paper says, can reasonably view the proposal suspiciously, and the personality of the originator warrants every power taking the project into serious consideration. Ger-many would be quite disposed to make a fair trial of the plan and entertain without suspicion Bussia's idea, trusting that it would be emplished in a strictly just and concillatory spirit and without interference with the vital interests of the nation. Understanding the fundamental principles of the plan is easy, but sidering the differences in the national life of each power, controlled by its geographical position and its own inner vital force, it would be

difficult to find a standard to determine the proportional maximum defensive force of each tate. The hardest question, however, would be how to deal with the naval defences, how to proportionate the naval forces of one State to the land forces of another. When Germany is certain of the same degree of safety with less military power, the Gasette conefudes, she will ciadly assent to the Czar's proposal.

"Germany." the Gazette adds, "will support the Crar's peace proposition as far as possible, but will have to keep her powder dry. For the immediate future she must prevent immature and therefore harmful influence upon her home and foreign politics."

The Ultramontane Cologne Volkszeifung taken a peasimistic view of the Czar's peace proposal. "Remembering Russia's political history, we do not believe in her sudden disinterestedn are satisfied that the Emperor would not have conceived the idea of universal peace if Russia had been, like Germany, the greatest land power, or power. It is absurd to believe that Russia will sbandon her plans in connection with Persia. China and Afghanistan."

The Czar's proposal for the holding of a conference to provide for a general disarmament ereated a favorable impression on the Boerse ere and caused a rise in prices at the opening Later there was a reaction.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 23.-There was a cheerful one on the Boerse here to-day in consequence of the Czar's proposal, but the markets closed easier on realizations, especially in iron and coal shares.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.-The proposal for the holding of an international conference to agree upon some means of a general disarmament was favorably received by operators on the Boerse here, but it was impossible to maintain prices in face of the comments of the English

Rown, Aug. 20.-The Pope to-day telegrap to the Emperor of Emesia a message express-ing his gratification at the action of the Conin formulating and issuing his proposal for universal peace.

## FIGHTH NEW YORK COMING.

Bow in Cleveland Between Army Officer Over Leaving Some of the Sick There. CLEVHLAND, O., Aug. 29.-Twelve carloads of

sick soldiers arrived in this city this evening over the Big Four Railroad. The train was a special, made up of eleepers, and brought 260 sick members of the Eighth New York Volunteers. The train arrived here at exactly 5:55 P. M., and was immediately boarded by about 25 ladies of the War Emergency Reijef Board and a corps of nurses from the Huron Street and Lakeside Hospitals. The women were assisted by about twenty men, including Dr. H. H. Baxter and Dr. W. D. Glendening. Superintendent W. H. Weber of the Huron Street Hospital directed the work of relief.

According to plans made prior to the arriv: of the train the boarding party was divided into squads of six or seven to a coach. They bathed the hands and faces of the invalids and fed them with soup, milk, coffee, and sandwiches. The train remained here a little over an hour and during that time all attention possible was given the sufferers.

Nearly all were youths. Most of them looked to be 40 years old. Some were little better

At the station there was a clash between W. Lineheim, the surgeon in Capt. G charge of the train and the only commissioned officer on board, on one and Cant. M. T. Tillson, U. S. A., who is it charge of the local recruiting office, and Super stendent W. H. Weber of the Huron Street Hospital and others who represented the Re

Drs. Baxter and Giendening went through the cars examining all the sick. They found every man needing careful attention.

Six of the typhoid fever patients were pronounced by Dr. Baxter to be almost beyond saving. Only immediate and careful attention would save them and Dr. Baxter said that it was not likely that these six would survive it taken as far as Buffalo.

Buperintendent Weber and Dr. Baxter waited upon Capt. Linehetin and tendered the free use of Huron Street Hospital, the best equipped in the city, to care for these sick.

Ambulances were waiting at the st tion and streethers was a far to the city. ounced by Dr. Baxter to be almost beyond

the city, to care for these sick.

Ambulances were waiting at the st tion and stretchers were taken to the train. Capt Line-helm absolutely refused to permit the men to be taken from the train.

Superintendent Weber laid the matter before Capt. Tillsom, who first requested and then ordered Capt Lineheim to leave the six sick soldlers in Cleveland. Capt Lineheim refused, saving:

saying:
I have ord a to take these men to New
York. If they were able to stand it from Chickamanga here they can stand it the rest of the "They are very sick, are they not?" he was

asked.
"Yes, but I think they will pull through until
we get to New York," he replied.
"Do you think khey will ultimately get well,

"Why then in the cause of common human-ity will you not accept the advice of one of Cleveland's foremest physicians and leave the men here, giving them a better chance for re-

"I shall not leave one of these men her They have already gone over the worst part the journey, and I'll take chances on the getting into New York alive. I am in chary here, and when I get into New York my responsibility ceases." here, and when I get into New I ork my responsibility ceases."

An effort was then made by Superintendent Weber to get the sick man off the train without the consent of Capi. Lineheim, but that officer settled the matter by hurriedly ordering the conductor to start the train. This was done, and the train bearing the sick was hurried toward Buffalo over the Lake Shore Railroad.

Dr. Hornby, superintendent of the Flower Hospital, received a telegram last night from Chickamanuga asking him if he could receive some of the sick men of the Eighth Regiment, which had left Camp Thomas and was expected to arrive in this city this morning.

The doctor sent a reply that he could accommodate eightsen of the suddent and he had that number of beds prepared in one of the medical wards and engaged two additional male nurses.

male nurses.

Arrangements were made at St. Luke's Hospital last night to have twelve of the sick soldiers of the Eighth Regiment taken there for treatment as soon as they arrive to-day.

Royal Blue Line to Washin

OFFICIALS WON'T SAY: NURSE SAYS TWO MEN HAVE DIED OF IT.

All Suspects Completely Isolated-Fifteen Deaths in Camp Testerday-115 Typhoid Cases in the General Mospital-Room in Hospitale for All the Sick Now-Minnewashs In with 816 Men, 49 Sick-Gen. Wheeler Stirs Up the Hospital Staff.

CAMP WIRGER, HONTAUR POINT, Aug. 20,-The rumor that there is yellow fever in camp here and that the truth is being concealed by the officials continues strong. There is no way of finding out the facts in the matter, for the fifty-three men from the Catania who were iso-lated immediately on their arrival are kept so far away from anybody else that there is no way of communicating with them. The surgeon in charge of these men and the nurses who care for them are as carefully quarantined as the patients themselves, so that there is no way of getting information through them. The daily supply of food and medicine is taken to a point about fifty yards from the guard line and eft there. After the carriers have withdrawn the nurses from the isolation camp come out and get it.

It is stated officially that there has been no communication between the isolation camp and the rest of the camp, but it seems that this is not entirely true, for to-day a Boston woman as a nurse was seen in that institution, and she made a statement to a reporter to the effect that there was yellow fever in the leciation camp, and that she had seen two men die there after suffering some time from black vomit, which is the final stage of the disease. The woman who is authority for this statement is herself a physician, and says she went into the hospital for the sake of the experience. She would not say how she managed to get into the isolation camp to see the men she says are suffering from yellow fever or how she got out again. The deaths she speaks of were officially reported several days ago, but at that time it was stated that the names of the men and the specific causes of death were not known and could not be learned on account of the rigid quarantine that had been established.

The statement made by the nurse was carried to Major Ebert, who is in charge of the deention hospital and consequently has jurisdic tion over the isolation camp. He said that he could not talk about the matter because he was as much in the dark about how things are roing in the isolation eamp as anybody else. He believed, he said, that some of the men in this camp had shown signs of yellow fever, and that was why the whole crowd, including the rellow fever convalescents who came up on the Catania, had been quarantined. He had talked, he said, with Dr. Booth, the yellow fever expert who examined the men when they came ashore, and had been assured by him that there was not a yellow fever case in the lot, but that there were a number of yellow fever convaleserts. Dr. Booth is now in the isolation hos pital, and cannot be communicated with he said, but he thought there would be some way for him to let it be known if there was vellow ever in the camp. He would not say that there was not vellow fever there, but simply that he did not know anything about it.

That is the exact situation in regard to reliew fever, excepting that one hears it talked about all around the camp and finds that nine out of ten people are firmly convinced that the disease exists in the isolation camp. There is no doubt that the rigid quarantining of this solation camp is responsible for the talk. Nobody outside really knows anything about it, and the principal argument one hears is this: "If there is no yellow fever why is this camp being so strictly isolated?" The detention hospital, which is supposed to be entirely cut off from the rest of the camp, has never been free from visitors since it was established and dozens of passes to go in and out of it have been issued. But no one is allowed to get within a half mile of the isolation camp. The camp is on the top of a hill about three-quarters of a mile from the detention hospital, and consists of three rows of tents, each row constituting one ward.

Gen. Wheeler took a hand in the administraion of hospital affairs to-day, and he did it in a way that will not soon be forgotten by the hospital officials. Col. Forwood's complaint to Gen. Alger on Saturday about the lack of lumher at the hospital for the carpenters to work on has caused a decided coolness between the Colonel and Gen. Wheeler. The latter, as already told in THE SUN, showed that the failure of lumber to reach the hospital was due to the fact that it had been diverted by some of the regimental Quartermasters. That Gen. Wheeler is thoroughly disgusted with the adminis tration of hospital affairs there is no denying, and his two interviews yesterday and to-day with Col. Forwood and the regimental surgeons show that he means to take a hand in the conduct of affairs himself from now on.

Late yesterday afternoon, when Gen. Wheeler summoned Col. Forwood and all of the regimental surgeons to his headquarters and told them that he had received a complaint of a lack of medicine from all sides, the principal plaint having been made by Dr. Woods of Gen ames's division, he demanded to know from each surgeon whether this was true or not, and each and every one replied that it was. Then

turning to Col. Forwood, he said: How about this? Didn't you tell me that there was enough medicine here for every

"I did, and there is plenty," said Col. For "The whole trouble is that the regi sental surgeons don't send for it. If they

send for it they will get it." "Then you have enough for the present," said Gen. Wheeler. "I have sent for more and it will be here before long. Now I want you surgeons to make out your requisitions day by day and see that they are filled. I want no At 10 o'clock this morning Gen. Wheeler

more complaints about lack of medicine." gain summoned all the surgeons to his tent. "I have brought you here." he said, "to find out if you have done what I told you to do and have got plenty of medicine. All of the doctors said that they had except

ing Dr. Woods, who again complained that he uld get no medicines. "Did you make a requisition for what you

nted?" asked Gen. Wheeler. 'I did," replied Dr. Woods,

"It was not." Well, Col. Forwood, perhaps you can ex-"The requisition was sent, but no transpor-

tation," said Col. Forwood.

Dr. Woods admitted that and said that he had but one horse. Gen. Wheeler looked very WGGIT-How many do you need?" he asked.

to his assistance, but they, too, were caught in Three," said the doctor. "Dr. Woods, didn't it occur to you that you the rapid current and carried away and drowned. Brooks was on his way to this city might have sent your one horse over three when he lost his life. He was a prominent man times F Dr. Woods made no response, and, addressing all of the physicians, Gen. Wheeler in Louisville. aidressing all of the physicians, Gen. Wheeler said: "There is now no excuse for any of you compianing of a lack of medical supplies. Everything you ask for will be given townou. You know now how to get anything you wint, and I will take no excuse for a lack of supplies from any of you from now on." After the doctors had dispersed, Gen. Wheeler said to Col. Ferwood that there had been a number of complaints from people who were unable to get answers from the tieneral Hospital when they rang up that institution on the He Says That Missionaries and Their Converts Must Be Protected.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 29.-Oriental advices say the Chinese Emperor has issued an edict warning officials, Tartar Generals, Viceroys and Governore that, under pain of heavy penal-ties, there must be no more anti-missionary riots. He says that the missionaries and their converts must be fully protected. 51 Sanday Encursion to Mauch Cheak, Pa., Shaftur's Victorious Army, Carny Wilcolf, Mon

could not leave their patients to answer tesephone calls.

Then detail a men to do nothing but answer
telephone calls," said Gen. Wheeler. "And
now," he continued, "why can't there be an
aiphabetical list made of all the patients in the
hospitals as they go out and in. There is complaint of lack of system."

"tenanot do it," said Col. Forwood.

Well then I'll show you how," said Gen.
Wheeler, and he told the chief surgoon of the
hospital to get an indexed hook and put down
such patient's name, under his initial when he
came in end to cheek it off when he came out.

Then the General made some vary decided re-

New York's Wild Welcome to Her Soldiers from Cuba. each patient's name, under his initial when hecame in and to check it off when he came out. Then the General made some vary decided remarks about the way things were being run in the hospitals. On Forwood said something about being unable to mass into the detention hospital himself if all of Gen. Wheeler's orders were carried out, whoreupon Gen. Wheeler sat down and wrote out a pass for the chief surgeon to go in and out when he chose. Co. Forwood looked very much surgrised, but said nothing.

The general condition of the hospitals to-day is excellent. There are 1.000 patients in the general hospital, 115 of whom are suffering from typhoid fever. One new case of diphtheria and six new cases of mession are reported to-day. The work on the new hospitals goes steadily on, and Major Brown says that by to-morrow afternoon there will be room for 750 more patients. This will end all anxiety about the sick in regimental hospitals who are in need of hospital attention. It can now be seen how the officials underestimated the amount of hospital room that would be needed here when they made their plans for the establishment of the camp. The original general hospital was to accommodate but 750 patients and here is an annex to be opened to-morrow for that many. To-day Rajor Brown gave instructions to all ambulance drivers and physicians to immediately go and get all sick men that they might hear about and bring them to the hospital. There is plenty of room for men who after solly sick, he said, but no room for men who after solly sick, he said, but no room for men who after solly sick, he said, but no room for men who after solly sick, he said, but no room so so so the soll sick men that they model sick men is sone of the good things that the patients in the hospitals.

MILES OF PEOPLE CHEERED

Pity Excited by the Sight of the Sick and Wounded.

March from the Battery to the Armorylute Fired at the City Hall-Soldiers Women Folks-Capt, Rafferty, the Here of San Juan Bill, Cheered Till He Hagged by Women in the Crowd When Ther Halted-Tears, Reloiding, Praying, Cheers, and Singing of the Dozology in the Armory-Welcome Given by Wemen to Their Belutives.- A Fine Presented to the Resiment-Soldiers from Santiage the Soldiers Who Went to Cube in the Parade-The Trip from Montank.

New York has welcomed soldier boys home rom war before, but never has there been such a welcome as that given yesterday to the Seventy-first Regiment, back from the Santing campaign and a short stay at Camp Wikoff. Montauk Point. At the close of the civil was the people thronged the streets and cheered and waved fings, and the bands played "Whe Johnny Comes Marching Home" and "Yankee Doodle" andiother inspiring patriotic tunes. Bu there were no lofty buildings in those days to make a caffon offfroadway; there were no veterans to be welcomed from a campaign in another land, and there were no cable cars in which to carry those veterans for part of their trip through town and make their parade from landing place to armory both a ride and a march of triumph. Broadway can hold only just so many people.

this morning and to-night there are 377 patients there.

To-day the Rev. C. H. Sage, the Chapiain of the Thirty-third Michigan Regiment, which is still in the detention camp, succeeded in getting permission to send a detail of men from the regiment into the hospital to care for the sick men of the regiment who are confined there. In speaking of the matter to-day he said: "When I first got here the conditions in the detention hospital were awful. Typhoid was being treated in a way that was almost criminal. I feared for the men of my own regiment who were in the hospital, and made repeated efforts to get permission to have a detail sent in to take care of them. My request was refused until to-day. Things are very much better now, and I see no such sights as one nurse attenting to thirty-five patients, as I did at first." no matter what the parade, and therefore in point of the number of the onlookers at yesterday's demonstration it would not be strictly accurate to say that the home-coming of the soldier lads called forth the greatest dem nstration that street has ever seen. It is attending to thirty-five patients, as I did at first."

The transport Minnewaska arrived here this morning, having on hoard Sife troops. There is one batchion, the First of the First District of Columbia Ragiment, one battalion of engineers from the Fifth Army Corps. Troops A. C. D. and F of the Second Cavairy, ninety-five men of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, a squad of signalmen, who operated a war ballion before Santiago, and 297 horses belonging to the Second Cavairy. There were forty-nine sick on board the transport and one death during the trip, Private Bohlman of Company B. First District of Columbia. He died of Bright's disease. strictly accurate, however, to say that the was packed from the Battery all along the line of murch as full as it could hold, and that the enstration was unique in that it was electrie and spontaneous. The welcome to soldier boys was cheerful. There were indeed thousands upon thousands who were doing best to keep down the gulps in their throats and hold back indications of tears. Occasionally some mother or sister was seen to fallback in the throng and be overcome at the sight of the boys, but tears and sighs pass unnoticed almost when a whiriwind of cheers goes sweeping up a city caffon, bursting through the side openings called streets, and storming the blue sky above until the cheers are sent echoing back in a riot of noise and a tumult of joy. It was a day of giadness for the soldiers and for the people. Almost no mouraful faces were to be seen. The eived with smiles and laughter and hearty shouts of commendation.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS THOUGHT.

The demonstration was a monster outpouring of the citizens, and also a monster exhibition of the appreciative, patriotic nature of the American people. How it affected the boys of the Seventy-first was probably best voiced by one of them, who said to THE SUN reported during the last rest on the march up Fifth avenue, before the armory was reached:

Oh ves, it's all delightful and very nice to see this demonstration. Very few of us had any sleep last night and some of us have only had a cup of coffee and a cracker or two for breakfast. But when we got to Broadway, oming up from the Battery, and when we heard those cheers for three miles or more, it was like so many electric shocks. You could feel your legs grow stronger under you, and strange sensations went down the spine, something like those in a fight, but yet so different, and then we got stronger, but somebow or other, neighbor, your eyes get glassy and-and

-oh. God. I'm glad we're home again. No one can estimate accurately how many hundreds of thousands of men, women and the natives who, on Thursday last, were mixed up in the mêlée that resulted in the death of children thundered and volleyed the welcome Private Hudson of Battery B. Utah Artillery. home; numbers are immaterial when the streets and windows and balconies and roofs and every available place along a line of march ers Layden, Nachbar, Connelly and Doyle, all are filled. It is the spirit of the day that counts, and it was in that respect that the parade of a urt-martial by order of Aguinaldo, the infew hundred men through the chief business surgent leader, and sentenced to death. It is artery of the metropolis and up its most however, that a reprieve will be famous avenue was the most remarkable dem onstration over seen in New York. The police were apparently unprepared for the size and heartiness of the welcome given. Broadway had policemen at intervals of about 100 feet. and there was a very inadequate force at the Battery. Doubtiess the police officials thought that the sidewalks of the town would be crowd ed along the line of march, but they did not know the capacity of the tremendous office buildings in the lower part of the town for emptying themselves out upon the streets, nor did they anticipate the great flocking of women American troops. The residential suburbs are and children from uptown to the lower end of

THE CROWDS AT THE BATTERY

Long before noon the sidewalks of Broadway were lined. From thousands of windows hung Old Giory, and sevasionally a flag was stretched across the street. There seemed to be no other decoration of importance along the line of march than the flag itself. That was sufficient, and was probably all that the returning soldiers Company K. First Kentucky Volunteers, wair cared to see. At 1 o'clock, three-quarters of an hour before the ferryboat Flushing arrived at the Battery from Long Island City with the regiment, the chimes of Trinity rang out, and for an hour or more, until the first line of troops was seen approaching that point on Broadway they could be heard playing patriotic tunes and voicing the general spirit of happiness and good cheer.

Down at the Battery 180 veterans of the Seventy-first, under command of Gen. McAlpin, had gathered as an except, and a few of the offieers of the 171st also appeared for the same purpose. The Metropolitan Street Ballway conney had a lot of cable care ready in which to place the soldiers for a ride as far as Waverley place, from where they were to march to Fifth avenue and up that highway to Thirtyorth street, and then over to their armory at

Park avenue.

By half-mast I o'elock the crowds in the

strolman would throw himself here and there against the crowd and make some slight im-pression upon it, but he would be swallowed up in an instant, and it was not until just 1:45, when a great tooting was heard on the river and a band stationed isside the gates at the ferryhouse at the foot of Whitehail street began to play "Home, Sweet Home," that the mublike character of the crowd began to disap-pear. The people themselves made way for the troops. Soon the ferryboat Flushing bumped her way into the slip and the sharp rattle of cheers, that never ceased until the last man of the regiment had entered the armory, on Thirty-fourth street, began.

THE WOUNDED MAN IN PROST. ne of the wounded men of the regiment who had been sent in advance to hospitals had already been driven down to the ferryhouse in carriages, and were anxious to take their pla in the line. One of these men was Julian de Court, a private of Company E, who left the convalencent ward in New York Hospital just before noon and was allowed to participate in the parade by the physicians on condition that he should not walk a step during the afternoon. While passing up Broadway the buggy in which he was seated was directly in front of the first cable car bearing the reterans. Probably no private citizen of this city ever received so tremendous a greeting as this sallow-faced young man, who was scarcely able to walk, but held up his head with pride and, as he waved the flag, kept even in front for the most of the time with a true soldieriy

There was a long wait at the Battery before the ferry gates were thrown open. The veteran escort had to arrange itself in proper line, and half a dozen of the weak soldiers who were unable to parade were helped through the gates in advance of any of the others When these sick soldiers appeared leaning on the shoulders of men, the people at the Battery seemed to go mad with cheering. It put nerve and life at once into the sick men and had its effect upon the men who were still open the boat.

At last the ferry gates awong open and Col. Downs and his staff and the first row of soldiers of the first company appeared. The veterans who were waiting as an escort bared their heads, and there was an electric fluttering of flags and an incressant vollying of cheers. The men of the Seventy-first were bombarded at their first footfall on the shore of Manhattan Island. It was a bombardment for which they had not looked and one which seemed to wipe away the memory of hardships.

PIRST WELCOME TO THE SOLDIERS. The men came off the boat in heavy marching order. They were brown slouch hats, their blankets and blouses were rolled together across their shoulders, and the rest of their costume consisted of blue shirts, yellow canvas trousers and leggings. Each man had a knapsack and accourrements, and they carried the old Springfield rifles, whose flutterings of smoke made the Seventy-first a target for the long-range Mausers of the Spaniards, causing many deaths where the Seventy-first were unable to fight back. The minute the first line of soldlers passe

through the ferry gates, one could hear shouts of "Poor boys!" "Just look at 'em!" "Did you ever see any such looking men?" It was evident that the people were shocked at the first appearance of the soldiers. They were thin and haggard, of a complexion that was between reliow and brown; they were unkempt many of them bewhiskered, and their guit was somewhat unsteady. The minute they heard the cheers, however, most of them set their teeth tightly together, their eyes lighted up, and from a stragging mass of men who drooped as they passed the ferry gate, they jumped into something like military form in their short march of 100 yards to the cable cars. The people soon became used to their smiles and took their hands, the shouts of "Poor fellow!" and all the rest soon passed away. The town had come out to be glad and happy, and not to weep, and from that time on even what are known as tears of joy were hard to find along the line of march.

The veterans and the officers of the 171st stretched themselves across Whitehall street; by little in the cable cars, four men on a seat; the guards were let down on each side of the cars and steps along the sides were hitched up: the sick and fatigued were put into carriages and carryalls, and at about 2:15 o'clock word was passed along to the head of the procession that the move up Broadway was about to begin.

BROADWAY'S GREETING. The mounted police at the head swept the

street bare and the veteran escort kept some thing of an alignment in their ranks. But it was fortunate for the returned soldiers from santiago that they were in cable cars with the hars let down to keep the mob away. The growd on Broadway from Bowling Green to Waverley place simply became a mob. There was nothing imposing in the demonstration except the sincerity of the welcome to the boys. Occasionally high up upon the wall of a ten or twenty-story building one could see signs of "Welcome Home" and the like. Through the din sometimes there would come to the ears of the men in the cars the sound of a concertad movement on the part of men or boys with strips of wood which they siapped together in marching time. Now and then some big-voiced man with a tremendous megaphone would make himself heard for an instant, and occasionally the boom-boom of a bass drum was heard along the line, but for the most part all that those men from the front saw was a confused mass of people, who were tone ing hats and waving flags and shouting and gesticulating until it was impossible to single out any individual or to notice any but the general effect.

netimes a man would break out from the crowd and fling himself on a cable car when he ecognized a friend or a relative in it, and cometimes it was necessary to hold by sheer cores women from storming the cars. The girls threw the boys kisses; many of the matrons passed them baskets of food; fruit was tossed at them, and aithough the word had passed along that they were not to accept flowers, it wasn't long before many of them were decorated with golden rod and roses and sonflowers, despite the order. From the Battery to Waverley place the soldiers simply pas through a riotous, tumultuous mob, uncontrol lable by the police, hysterical to some extent in its enthusiasm, joyous beyond expression in its eagurness to greet the soldiers home from th

On the south-bound track of the street car

line down Broadway the cars were stalled all the way from the Battery to Waverley pince. Of course the people took possession of them, and they soon became double-deckers. Then the crowd squeezed in along the sides next to the north-bound track, and the motormen on the cars containing the soldiers had a most anxious There were policemen on every car trip of it. o see that no one boarded these vehicles, but they could do nothing with the throng in the street. Finally it became necessary for poleemen to go shead of the first car containing the troops and literally peel off a layer of aqueezed to death between the lines of cars. motormen and police used the greatest ears and exercised much pattence, and, little by little, as the procession moved northward, there came greater flexibil's in the throng, and the chances of accident issuened perceptibly.

The boom of a salute reached the ears of the

boys when they came to the Post Office. When

ings as they saw Acting Mayor Gaggenheimer with the Mayor's flag there to greet them. From that time on until Waverley place was reached the procession was one of frequent stops but without incident other than the constant roar of cheers mingled with the blare of the bands, the volleying of megaphones and the slam-bang clappings of pieces of wood and the hands of enthusinatic groups

There were more women probably along the line of march just before Waverley place was reached than before. That is what has been called the necktic district of Broadway, and hundreds of buildings there have young women working on men's furnishings of various kinds. There were no more patriotic and excited persons along the entire line of march than these young women, who flocked to the with joy at seeing the soldier lads. Especially headquarters of the Red Cross on the east side of Broadway just before the trailing procession etopped.

COL. DOWNS AND DR. VAN DE WATER CHERRED At last the escort and the carriages containing the officers and invalids swung into Waverley place, and the boys were taken out of the cars. The mob again swarmed all over the streets, and it was fully twenty minutes before the lines could be straightened out and the people swept back to the curb. By this time the returning soldiers had been rested and inspirited by their ride up Broadway, and most of them stepped briskly to the street.
"They're new men already!" shouted a Po-

lice Sergeant, who was more interested in watching the soldiers than in keeping the erowd back. With this exciamation of soliceman one of the soldiers relied: "Did you take care of my girl, Sergeant, while I was gone?"

The Sergeant simply gathered into his arms half a dozen of the girls from the factories there and shouted back to the soldier: "Oh, yes, we took care of her, and you can have any and all of these you want."

The girls were taken somewhat aback, but they shook their heads in approval, and then the long roll of the drum of the band began and it was time to step off and start the march of the day. Col. Downs, Lieut.-Col. Smith, Chaplain Van De Water, and the other officers had taken their places, and the first sound of the band was accompanied by the notes of "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Col. Downs was greeted with enthusiastic cheers as he led the way on foot. The cheers were as hearty also, for Chaplain Van De Water. Like Col. Roosevelt, who came home the other day saying that he was "disgracefully healthy." Chapinin Van De Water, in his soiled suit of yelow canvas, and with his raking slouch hat, coked rotund, and even yet spoiling for a fight, His round face was all smiles, and he rolled up Fifth avenue like a jack tar. During the three stops on the way up the avenue friends of the Chaplain broke through the line to greet him, and his invariable answer to their inquiries

"Oh, yes, I'm well; didn't have any fever, and, do you know, I lost eight inches of my girth ! How's that for a record ?" And then he would laugh and tumble into a swinging guit as he went on with the other staff officers.

THE MARCH UP FIFTH AVENUE.

The men who had seen service followed immediately behind the band, and then came the carriages and carryalis with the invalids, and after them the recruits. This also made a military parade such as was never seen in town before. In front were the civil war veterans, most of them grizzled, but all of them alert and proud and their eyes snapping with satisfaction over leading the "kids" up Fifth avenue; then came the veterans of this war with halting steps, but showing their great nerve every foot of the way; then came the sick and, fluxlly, the strong, healthy recruits of the regiment, who had had no chance to fight, but were glad to bring up the rear behind those who had contended not only on the battleffeld, but against fever and unwhol

some camps. The asphalt on Fifth avenue made it an ideal marching place. The police had excellent control of the crowds along the street, and it was there that the parade had some symmetry and the soldiers did their prettiest to look well an strong. By the time they reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel, however, it was seen that many of them were very tired, and just before the hill was reached up Fifth avenue a long rest

was given to the troops.

Then came the last reach of the day. The sound of a welcoming cannon booming a salute at the armory at Park avenue and Thirtyfourth street was heard, and at last the boys swung into Thirty-fourth street and caught the first sight of their military home. Many o them showed some emotion at this time, and even "Jack," the Jersey City mongrei dog, which the boys took with them to Santingo as a mascot and which marched up with them resterday decked out in red, white and blue ribbons, seemed to know that the climax of the day had come and strutted with as much pride as it did after it first became acquainted with the troops and was recognized as a regimental

mascot. ROME AT THE ARMOUT. Thirty-fourth street was solid with humanity as to the sidewalks. The crowd there was just as enthusiastic as at any other place, but it was soticed that there were more tearful eyes there than at any other part of the parade. Friends and relatives had flocked to the neighborhood of the armory, and it required an extra pull together for some of the boys, who by time were very tired, not to give way to their celings. Some of them, however, nerved themselves for the ordeal, and it was noticed that one poor fellow who was taken up the line of march in an ambulance and had waved his hand toward the spire of Trisfly Church as he passed that edifice and heard the master of the chimes play "Home, Sweet Home," raised himself upon his elbow when the armory came in sight and threw a kiss to some of his acquaintnces on the sidewalk. As he dropped back on

his pillow he said: That's home, boys; that's home!"

ENTHUSIASM IN MANY FORMS. Things That Happened to the Seventy-first

on the Way to Its Armory. When the ferryboat Flushing reached the Battery the nearest man to the ferry gate was Chief of Detectives McClinsky. He had elbowed his way through the crowd at the foot of Whitehall street, followed by a score of his men from Police Headquarters, who were sent in various directions to look out for pickpockets. Chief McClusky was on the edge of the crowd at the ferry entrance, and when the band on the ferry bridge started to play a parriotic air, as a greeting to the soldiers on the boat, Chief McClusky was pushed with the crowd up against a big policeman. The policeman grabbed him by the collar and shoved him back into the crowd. saring: "I've been watching your movements and I'm on to you. Get back there now or I'll run you in." The Chief of the Detective Bureau simply smiled and got back.

One of the veterans of the Seventy-first Veteran Association upon seeing the boat entering the slip shouted that the heroes of Santiage had arrived. A wave of cheering rolled from humanity from the sides of the stalled cars. It | the forry entrance up along Whitchall street was a great wonder that scores were not and broke like breakers on a beach against the tail buildings along Broadway. This was the signal that the Seventy-first had arrived in its home city. The thousands of men and women at the windows and on the roofs of the big buildings were armed with home-made megaphones. When they began to cheer through the megaphones their cheers were school all along the line up Breadway to Wavafrosts in and about the lintery were almost a they reached the place in trust of the City ariny place and across to Fifth avanual and almost. The police were almost powerless. A Hall many of them stowed and sytumed greet, the way up to Thirty-fourth street. Every sup-